
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2000
Revised 2004



Saint Croix
Saint Croix Island International Historic Site

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Executive Summary

General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park

report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

Park Information

Park Name: Saint Croix Island International Historic Site
Administrative Unit: Acadia National Park
Park Organization Code: 1708
Park Alpha Code: SACR

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level: Landscape
Name: Saint Croix
CLI Identification Number: 650063
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: 650063

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level: Level II

Completion Status:

Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 10/1/1998
Level 0 Recorder: David Uschold
Date Level 0 Entered: 10/1/1998
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: David Uschold
Level 0 Site Visit: No

Level I

Date Level I Data Collected: 10/13/1998
Level I Data Collection: David Uschold and Mat Gonshorowski
Date Level I Entered: 10/13/1998
Level I Data Entry Recorder: David Uschold and Mat Gonshorowski
Level I Site Visit: Yes

Level II

Date Level II Data Collected: 6/14/2000
Level II Data Collection: David Uschold
Date Level II Entered: 6/14/2000
Level II Data Entry Recorder: David Uschold
Level II Site Visit: Yes
Date of Concurrence: 4/23/2004

Revisions:

Revision Date:	4/30/2004
Recorder:	Laurie Matthews

Explanatory Narrative:

Updated information was added and minor edits were completed prior to submitting this Cultural Landscapes Inventory to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission in 2004.

Landscape Description

Saint Croix Island International Historic Site is located in Calais, Maine, at Red Beach along the boundary between the United States and Canada. The site is comprised of a 6.5-acre island in the Saint Croix River and four mainland parcels, one of which is on the river's mainland shore. The island and this mainland parcel, also known as Red Beach, are the focus of this CLI. The total federal ownership is 29.15 acres (2004) of the 35.4 acres that are within the park's legislated boundary. The remaining 6.25 acres are privately owned.

The island portion of the park, interpreted as the park's historic zone or resource, is in the form of a gently rolling plateau that sits approximately 40 feet above sea level. The plateau is mostly a grassy meadow but has successional growth woodland along much of its edges. The coastal edges of the island are a combination of sand and rock with steep slopes rising to the plateau. Two small, wooded knolls stand on the island's southern end and are cut off from the island during high tide.

Cultural resources on the island relating to the 1604-05 settlement include archeological sites and landscape characteristics such as natural systems and features, topography, vegetation and views which contribute to the historic character. A Memorial Tablet (1904), commemorating the settlement, and a boat house, part of the United States Coast Guard Light Station (1856-1957) reflect the island's later history. Historic archeological resources may also exist related to the Light Station. The Coast Guard continues to maintain a metal lattice-work radio tower at the center of the island, currently functioning as a navigational beacon.

The Red Beach or mainland portion of the park acts as a visitor orientation area and access point and currently contains four parcels of land. One parcel is located across Route 1 and contains potential archeological resources. Its inclusion as part of the park is not evident to visitors and is not interpreted. The coastal portion of the Red Beach site consists of three parcels. The shore parcel contains the visitor access and interpretation area of the park including an entry road, parking area, unimproved boat ramp, open-pit toilet, maintenance shed and viewing pavilion. The pavilion is located at the east point of the site and provides views to the island. During the in-season months the pavilion contains interpretive boards regarding the 1604 island settlement.

Two additional parcels have recently been acquired by the park. Parcel 01-105 contains the Robb House, for which no research has been done (the General Management Plan calls for a Determination of Eligibility). It may be used as a ranger station or visitor contact station in the future. Parcel 01-104, acquired from the Sisk family, also known as the McGlashan-Nickerson House is listed on the National Register. Therefore, one parcel of land (01-103) within the park's authorized boundary is not currently owned by the NPS. The potential exists for this parcel to some day be acquired by the NPS. In the future CLIs may be completed for one or more of these additional parcels.

While the historical development and importance of the Red Beach area of the park is not interpreted to the public, it does have a rich history. This portion of the park was the location of gardens or agricultural fields implemented by the French settlers in 1604. The Red Beach cove and Beaver Brook outlet were also the site of an extensive plaster mill, granite polishing mill and ship docking facilities during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Remains of the shipping wharves are still visible today.

Significance

Saint Croix Island IHS is historically significant as the site of the first attempt at permanent settlement by

the French in America. In 1604, Pierre Dugua Sieur de Mons, Samuel Champlain and 77 others established a settlement on Saint Croix Island. Preceding Jamestown (1607) and Plymouth (1620), Sieur de Mons' outpost was one of the earliest European settlements in North America and the first attempt by French at year-round colonization in the territory they called "La Cadie" (Acadia)(SACR GMP, 1998). The park is listed on the National Register for this significance (NRHP 1966).

The experience of the French on Saint Croix Island taught them much about the "New World" environment and about interacting with the Native peoples. From Saint Croix, Samuel Champlain explored and charted the coast of Norumbega including the Bay of Fundy and the southern coast as far as Cape Cod. It was also during this trip that Champlain mapped, described and named Mount Desert Island. The valuable insights gained from both the Saint Croix settlement and further exploration formed the foundation for a more successful settlement at Port Royal and an enduring French presence in North America continuing to the present day (SACR GMP, 1998).

The island has also been documented to have significance in the areas of communication and transportation as an intact 19th-century light station. A National Register nomination was drafted in 1975 and submitted to the Maine Historic Preservation Council (MHPC) and National Register (NR) (3/17/1976) but never approved. Unfortunately, a 1976 fire destroyed most of the station, negating the purpose of that listing. A few individual features of the light station are extant but the majority of the elements that represented the light station no longer exist, leaving the station with no integrity. One aspect of the station, the boat house, has been documented to have historical significance of its own in the area of architecture, having unique design and construction when compared to other Maine boathouses (MHPC, 1996). However, the existence of this structure detracts from the island's significance relating to the 1604 settlement. In addition, the effects of any development on the mainland within view of Saint Croix Island, should be carefully considered in light of the historic character of the site.

Another important aspect of the historical significance of the lands within the park's authorized boundary, but unassociated with the 1604 settlement, relates to the two adjacent mainland properties, only one of which is owned by the NPS. The McGlashan-Siske House and Pettegrove-Livingstone House have documented local and state significance, respectively, and are important cultural resources. The McGlashan-Siske House, which is owned by the NPS, is significant as a rare example of Italianate design within the Village of Red Beach (NRHP ID# 90000920, 1990). The Pettegrove-Livingstone House, which is not currently owned by the NPS, is significant for its gothic architecture and "Downingesque" landscape architecture, since it follows the style popularized by the preeminent mid- 19th century landscape architect, Andrew Jackson Downing (NRHP ID# 94000179, 1994). Any development on the park's mainland tracts, needs to take into account the effect it will have on these neighboring properties, the Pettegrove-Livingstone House in particular due to its significance in landscape architecture.

Condition

The current condition of the overall landscape of Saint Croix Island IHS is good. The island portion of the park contains only four built features, none of which existed during the French settlement. In 2001, the condition of three of these structures was as follows: 1885 boat house, fair; 1906 oil house, poor; and 1904 memorial tablet, good (List of Classified Structures, 2004). The fourth structure is a radio tower, a more contemporary addition, which has not been assessed for condition. The remainder of the island landscape, consisting of maintained meadow, forest cover and rocky beach, is in good condition although the island does experience shoreline erosion. The mainland portion of the park, developed as a visitor access and interpretation area, is also in good condition.

Integrity

Based on the Analysis and Evaluation section, this CLI finds that the Saint Croix cultural landscape contributes to the property's overall integrity even though it has undergone considerable change since the end of the period of significance in 1605. Those landscape characteristics and features that do remain from the historic period retain integrity and should be preserved. They include the archeological sites, topography, vegetation, natural systems and features, and views and vistas.

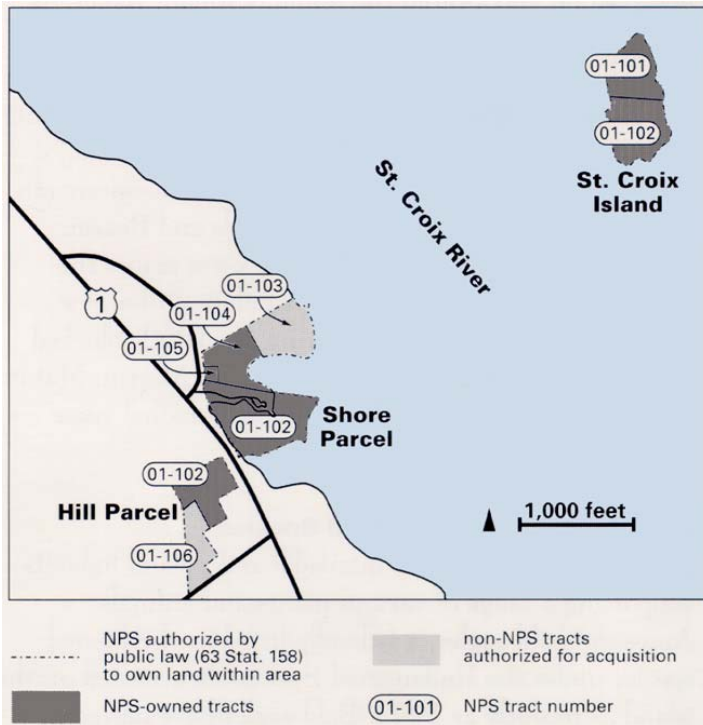
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

Saint Croix Island International Historic Site, in Calais, Maine, is a unit of the National Park system and is managed by the staff of Acadia National Park, Mount Desert Island, Maine. The site's significance derives from it being the location of one of the earliest European settlements in the Americas (1604). Saint Croix Island IHS is comprised of 29.15 acres of land including Saint Croix Island and the mainland, or Red Beach, section of the park (including tracts 01-105 and 01-104). The park's legislative boundary includes 35.4 acres and the authorized acreage ceiling is 50 acres. The remaining 6.25 acres (tracts 01-103 and 01-106) within the boundary are privately owned.

This Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) documents and evaluates the historical development and existing conditions of the land owned by the NPS in 1998, which includes Saint Croix Island and the Shore Parcel on the mainland. It also explores Saint Croix's documented historical significance and evaluates other potential areas of significance to which the park's landscape may contribute (based on Section 110(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Register of Historic Places guidelines).

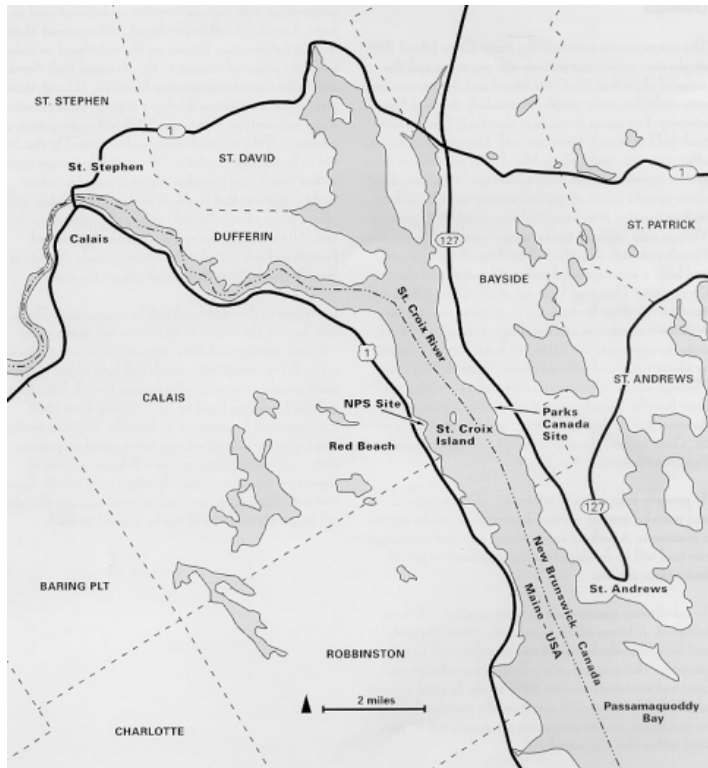
The park has a relatively small land area including the island and the mainland. The island portion (6.5 acres) of the park is interpreted as the historic zone, being the site of the actual settlement. The Red Beach or mainland portion (15.95 acres) has generally been considered the developable area and is used for interpretation and access to the island, such as visitor orientation, parking and island viewing. While discontinuous, these two areas of land are closely associated in relation to the 1604 settlement. Activity from the settlement took place on both the island and mainland, although the island was the main settlement. For purposes of this CLI, the entire park, both island and mainland, are inventoried as one landscape. Documentation and discussion within the inventory regarding these two areas will sometimes be distinct to each area to better describe the events that shaped them.

While they are referenced within this CLI, the landscapes of the McGlashan-Nickerson House (Parcel 01-104) and the Pettegrove-Livingstone House (Parcel 01-103) will be the focus of future CLI work.



Saint Croix Island HIS authorized boundary and federally owned parcels (SACR GMP, 1998 with modifications by OCLP, 2004)

Location Map



Saint Croix Island International Historic Site within the St. Croix River (SACR GMP, 1998).

Boundary Description

The park boundaries range from the water's edge to neighboring residential land to public roadways. With the entire Saint Croix Island under NPS ownership, its boundaries are the water's edge of the Saint Croix River. The upland tract (across Route 1) of the mainland portion of the park is bounded on three sides by private residential land and on the last side by the public right-of-way of Maine State Route 1. The coastal tract of the mainland section of the park is bounded by the water's edge of the Saint Croix River on about half of its boundary along two sides. The public right-of-way bounds a portion of one other side, and two single-family residential properties bound the remaining portion.

Regional Context

Political Context

Saint Croix Island IHS is located within the small area known as Red Beach, in the City of Calais, Washington County, Maine. Approximately 35,000 people reside in Washington County and about the same in Charlotte County, New Brunswick, Canada, across the St. Croix River. Calais and its neighboring Canadian city of St. Stephen share one of the busiest U.S./Canadian border crossings with almost 2 million cars annually.

The land surrounding the park is generally rural residential with some agriculture and undeveloped woodland. The typical zoning of the area is "rural residence and farming (R-2)" (SACR GMP, 1998).

Eight parcels of land are within the authorized boundary of the park. Currently, the park owns six of those, the two parcels that make up the island and four of the six mainland parcels. The parcels of land not owned by the NPS include residential and undeveloped woodland (SACR GMP, 1998). The park has no permanent staff stationed at the site and it is managed by the staff of Acadia National Park, approximately 80 miles south of Saint Croix.

Physiographic Context

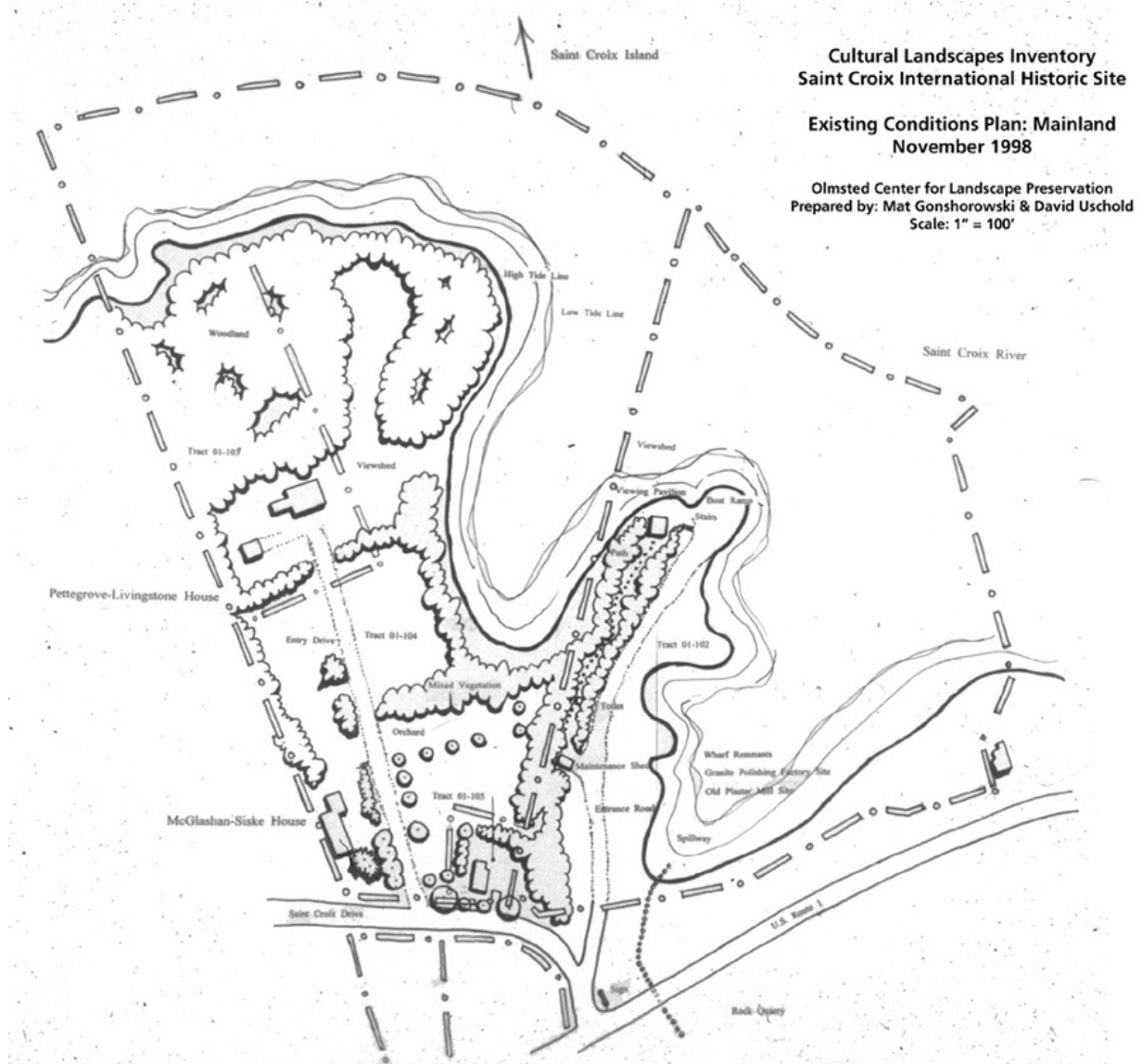
Saint Croix Island IHS is located within and on the banks of the tidal estuary of the Saint Croix River. The site is surrounded by various natural and historical sites along both sides of the international boundary (Saint Croix River). The island portion of the park is approximately 6.5 acres, the majority of which is a rocky plateau 20 to 40 feet above the high tide line. The plateau is mostly open meadow with some woodland covering a gently rolling slope. Trees and shrubs ring the edge of the plateau where a steep and mostly rocky ridge slopes down to the water's edge. The southern and eastern coast of the island have areas of sand beach depending on the tide level.

The mainland portion of the park consists of two sections: the coastal area and upland tract, on opposite sides of Route 1. The coastal portion is an 11.75-acre V-shaped section of land enclosing the outlet of Beaver Brook as it empties into the St. Croix River. The brook drains a series of ponds named "Flowed Lands Ponds." The coast line of this tract is also mostly rock with a steep 20-30 foot rise to the maintained lawns, parking areas and some woodlands. The upland tract is a mostly wooded 4.2-acre hillside tract.

Cultural Context

The cultural context of the Saint Croix Island IHS landscape has changed several times since the 1604 French settlement. At the time the settlement was developed, the land was naturally wooded and unsettled. The French developed the settlement on the island portion of the park with agricultural uses on what is now the park's mainland area (among other areas). During the nineteenth century, the major use of the island became that of the navigational light station and the mainland area turned to industrial use. While the island still contains a navigation beacon, its primary purpose now is that of a National Park. The mainland tract now serves as a visitor orientation area for the park and very little physical remnants of the site's industrial past remain.

Mainland Tract, Saint Croix Island HIS, see appendix for larger scale plan (OCLP, 1998).



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1500 - 1600 AD	Inhabited	The Wabanaki people, specifically the Passamaquoddy, inhabited this area for at least 1000 years before the French arrived.
1603 AD	Established	Sieur du Mons is granted exclusive trading rights for New France (with responsibility of colonizing).
1604 AD	Colonized	Sieur de Mons and Champlain establish settlement at St. Croix Island.
1605 AD	Abandoned	Sieur de Mons and Champlain abandon St. Croix Island settlement.
1613 AD	Destroyed	Existing structures of the St. Croix settlement destroyed by Captain Samuel Argall of Virginia.
1632 AD	Land Transfer	King of France grants island to Isaac de Razilly.
1797 AD	Established	St. Croix Island plays a role in determining the boundary between the United States and Canada.
1800 AD	Altered	Circa 1800, St. Croix Island begins being referred to as Dochet Island.
1806 AD	Established	Township No. 5 (mainland adjacent to St. Croix Island) named town of Calais within Massachusetts.
1812 AD	Developed	During the War of 1812, Dochet Island was used as a neutral meeting place and referred to as "Neutral Island."
1820 - 1855 AD	Domesticated	From 1820 until 1855, the island was privately owned and used as a residence and for agriculture.
1850 AD	Developed	Circa 1850, an industrial and commercial center develops in Red Beach Cove.

1854 AD	Built	Pettegrove/Livingstone House constructed on mainland circa 1854.
1856 AD	Land Transfer	U.S. government acquires northern portion of island and establishes light station.
1859 - 1869 AD	Abandoned	St. Croix Light Station temporarily abandoned.
1883 AD	Built	McGlashan-Siske House constructed on mainland circa 1883.
1885 AD	Built	Boat House is built on island, associated with light station.
1904 AD	Memorialized	Ceremony held at site commemorating the 1904 tercentennial of the French settlement with a memorial plaque erected on island.
1906 AD	Built	Oil House is built on island by United States Coast Guard.
1949 AD	Memorialized	U.S. Congress authorizes designation of St. Croix Island as a National Monument (park was not actually established at this time, only authorized).
1950 AD	Land Transfer	National Park Service acquires a portion of the U.S. Coast Guard holdings on Saint Croix Island.
1950 AD	Excavated	Wendell Hadlock conducts archeological excavations.
1957 AD	Altered	Metal light beacon constructed on island and lighthouse closed.
1958 AD	Land Transfer	National Park Service acquires remaining U.S. Coast Guard land on island, now holding all of parcel 01-101.
1966 AD	Memorialized	As a historically significant national monument, Saint Croix Island NM automatically added to the National Register as required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

1968 AD	Established	Saint Croix Island National Monument officially established (Congress authorized in 1949).
1968 AD	Land Transfer	National Park Service acquires Parker family holdings by donation, consisting of three lots making up parcel 01-102 (includes remainder of island and two mainland parcels).
1968 - 1969 AD	Excavated	Jacob Gruber conducts archeological investigations.
1975 - 1976 AD	Memorialized	National Register nomination drafted for Saint Croix Light Station. Submitted to MHPC and NR, but never approved.
1976 AD	Destroyed	Fire destroys most of the light station buildings on island.
1982 AD	Established	U.S. Department of the Interior and Canadian Department of the Environment sign a memorandum of understanding recognizing the international significance of the island.
1984 AD	Established	Saint Croix Island National Monument redesignated Saint Croix Island International Historic Site.
1996 AD	Established	U.S. National Parks Service and Parks Canada reaffirm the 1982 memorandum of understanding by signing an amendment agreeing to joint strategic planning.
1998 AD	Land Transfer	National Park Service purchases Robb House property, mainland parcel 01-105.
1998 AD	Planned	A General Management Plan is completed for Saint Croix HIS.
1999 AD	Land Transfer	National Park Service purchases McGlashan-Nickerson House, parcel 01-104, from the Sisk family.

2003 AD	Moved	The selected remains of original settlers who had been removed during previous archeological study are re-intered on the island.
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Statement Of Significance

In 1604, Pierre Dugua Sieur de Mons, accompanied by Samuel Champlain and 77 other men, established a settlement on St. Croix Island. Preceding Jamestown (1607) and Plymouth (1620), Sieur de Mons' outpost was one of the earliest European settlements in North America and, more specifically, it was the first attempt by the French at year-round colonization in the territory they called "La Cadie" (Acadia).

The settlement was short-lived, however, and in the summer of 1605, the French moved to a more favorable location where they established the Port Royal habitation on the shores of the present-day Annapolis Basin, Nova Scotia. The experience of the French on St. Croix Island taught them much about the "New World" environment and about interacting with the Native peoples. From St. Croix Island, Samuel Champlain explored and charted the coast of Norembega including the Bay of Fundy and the southern coast as far as Cape Cod. The valuable insights gained from both the St. Croix settlement and further exploration formed the foundation for a more successful settlement at Port Royal, and an enduring French presence in North America continuing to the present day.

St. Croix Island IHS is listed on the National Register for its significance under National Register Criteria D: information potential important to our prehistory or history and Criteria B: significant persons in our past. In recognition of the island's important historical significance to both the United States and Canada, Saint Croix is the only international historic site (IHS) designated in the U.S. National Park System (SACR GMP, 1998).

Current park lands, both on the island and mainland, were the site of the 1604-1605 French settlement and the current location of substantial archeological resources, including the settlement's cemetery on the island.

In addition to the park's significance associated with the 1604 settlement, the site has additional significant resources. In consultation, the NPS and MHPC have determined the extant light station boat house eligible for the National Register (pursuant to Section 110, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966) as an architecturally significant structure (MHPC, 1996). In addition, the two neighboring properties (McGlashan-Nickerson and Pettegrove-Livingstone houses) have documented historical significance in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture and are listed on the National Register for that significance.

Although within the legislative park boundaries, the significance of each of these two properties is individual and based on their importance at the local and state level. The McGlashan-Nickerson House is listed on the National Register as a building for its architectural qualities (NRHP ID# 90000920, 1990). The Pettegrove-Livingstone House is listed as a district for its architecture and landscape architecture (NRHP ID# 94000179, 1994). It should be noted that the grounds of the Pettegrove-Livingstone House are a contributing element of its significance in landscape architecture. Through an easement, the design of the grounds of the Pettegrove-Livingstone House extend onto the McGlashan-Nickerson property, which contains the Pettegrove-Livingstone entry drive. The approach experience to the Pettegrove-Livingstone House, is a major contributing feature to the property's landscape significance. As these two properties continue to convey integrity to their significance, development on them and within the park should be appropriately planned.

The significance of these two properties is documented in the National Register, however, further analysis should take place in the future through the CLI for each property as a component landscapes. In

particular, character-defining features of these two sites should be documented and their overall integrity assessed. Modern development has been limited but features such as utility poles currently detract from the historic character.

Physical History

1500 - 1604: Pre-French Settlement

At the beginning of the 16th century, the Saint Croix Valley was already the homeland of the Passamaquoddy people. At the time of the first contact with the Europeans, the Passamaquoddy were living in summer (perhaps year-round) villages in and around Passamaquoddy Bay. They hunted and gathered, focusing primarily on marine resources of the Saint Croix River, Passamaquoddy Bay, and the Bay of Fundy.

Several places around the Saint Croix estuary were given names by the Passamaquoddy people. The Saint Croix River was named "Schoodic," Red Beach was called "Mak wam kusk" and St. Croix Island was called "Muttoneguis" (variously written). The Passamaquoddy use of Saint Croix Island seemed to be limited. The name Muttoneguis suggests, along with later written records, that the Passamaquoddy used the island as a food storage area. The remoteness of the island kept the food safe from animals.

Contact between the Passamaquoddy and European peoples took place in the 16th century, if not sooner, when the European fisherman and explorers entered the area. Fur-trading soon followed, and with that came far-reaching effects on the native peoples lives. The native peoples altered their subsistence activities to answer the demands of the fur trade. In addition, the demands caused rifts between native tribes claiming hunting grounds. Along with the demands of the fur trade, the European contact brought new diseases to the native peoples to which they had no immunity (information within this section is documented in the SACR GMP, 1998).

1604 - 1605: French Settlement

The Passamaquoddy occupation of the area continued into the 17th century. Champlain referred to them as the "Etchemins" and called the Saint Croix River the "River of the Etchemins." The Passamaquoddy name is first documented at the end of the century. As a result of the European diseases, the Passamaquoddy population was greatly reduced by the 17th century. In addition, the "Micmac" people began to dominate the region, with the support of the French.

During this time period (1603) Sieur de Mons was privileged with exclusive trading rights for New France. With this came the responsibility of establishing permanent settlements and secure territories for trading. While three of Sieur de Mons five-ship expedition traveled up the St. Lawrence River to trade furs, two ships explored the coastline of the area they called Acadia in search of a suitable settlement location. After entering the Passamaquoddy Bay they found an island appropriate for settlement. Due to its good anchorage, defensibility, and central location in the Acadia area, Sieur de Mons chose the island he named "Ile-Sainte-Croix" as the settlement location.

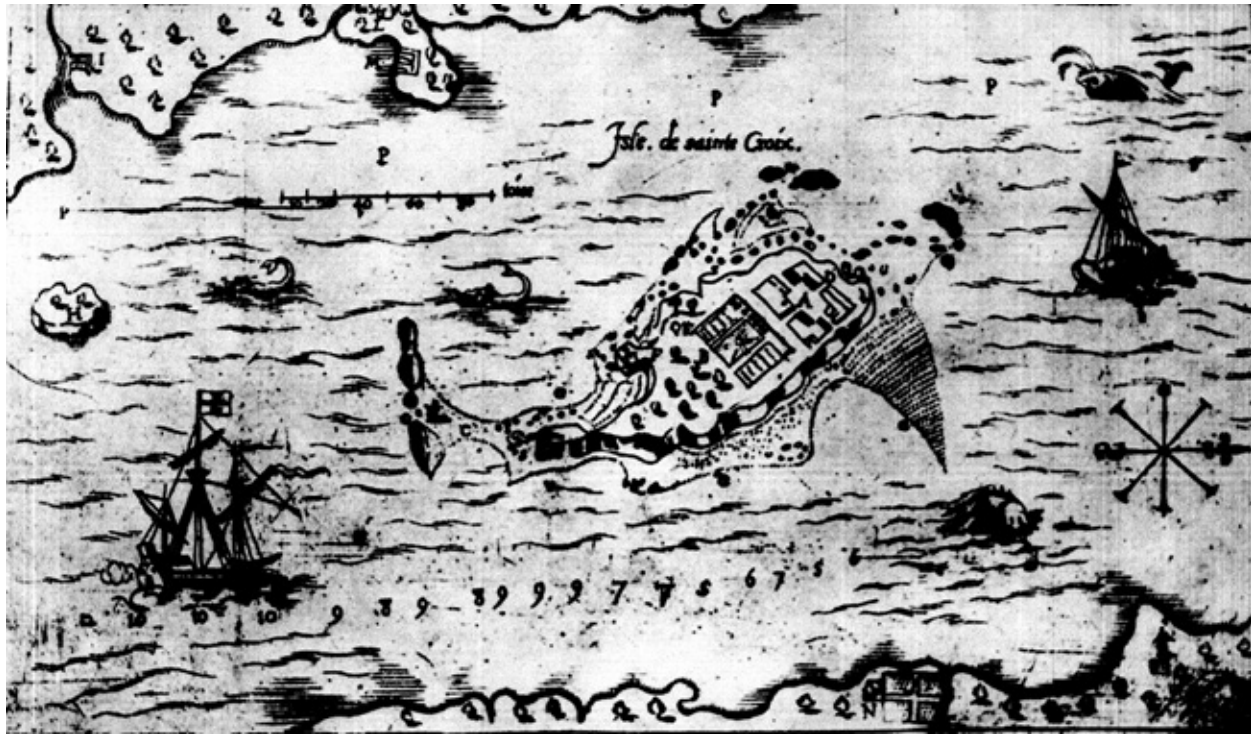
In a short time, the French cleared land on the island, planted crops, dug a well, and constructed buildings and fortifications. They also cleared land on the mainland, developing gardens and agricultural fields there, and began constructing a water powered mill.

With Champlain's excellent records of the expedition, the settlement is remarkably documented. On the north end of the island, nineteen wooden buildings surrounding an open plaza made up the core of the settlement. The major structures included a large storehouse, residences, gallery, blacksmith's shop,

kitchen, and a chapel. The actual nature of these buildings is still somewhat debated. Discussions debate whether the buildings could have been rectilinear, solid wood structures or smaller, wigwam type structures. Debates also occur over whether or not the structures may have had doors, windows and ornamental features. Champlain's map suggests that the structures were substantial rectilinear structures and the settlement was somewhat fortified by walls (SACR GMP, p15, 1998).

While the settlers were never attacked on the island, other influences brought hardship. A combination of the harsh winter conditions and a disease outbreak resulted in the death of 35 the 79 settlers by spring. In June 1605, a relief ship from France arrived with new recruits and supplies. In response to the hard winters and complications of the island settlement, Sieur de Mons resolved to relocate his settlement. In the summer of 1605, most of the structures were dismantled and loaded on to the ships. Champlain and three other survivors of the Saint Croix settlement joined the new recruits and set out for Port Royal to establish a new settlement (SACR GMP, p15, 1998).

While the Port Royal settlers visited Saint Croix several times, no other inhabitants were recorded for the island until 1611. These visitors recorded that structures and other remains of the settlement were still present for several years after 1605 (all information in this section is documented in the SACR GMP, 1998).



Champlain's map of Saint Croix Island, 1604-05 (SACR GMP, 1998).



Champlain's map of Saint Croix Island village, 1604-05 (SACR GMP, 1998).

1605 - 1820: Post-French Settlement

After Sieur de Mons settlement on Saint Croix Island, the next documented inhabitant was the French trader and fisherman Captain Platier during the winter of 1611-1612. There are no records of any improvements made to the island during his stay. It is possible that he and the other four members of his party made use of the remaining 1604-05 settlement structures.

In the summer of 1613, Captain Samuel Argall of Virginia embarked on a campaign to force the French out of the Bay of Fundy. Argall stopped at Saint Croix Island, burned all of the buildings and confiscated other materials there. In 1632, the island was granted to Isaac de Razilly by the King of France. He never visited the island and there is no recorded use of the island for the remainder of the 17th century.

Throughout most of the 18th century, Britain and France struggled for control of the Acadia region. In 1763 Acadia was ceded to Britain and Anglo-American settlement in the area began to take place. The area around Calais, the mainland area west of the island, was first settled in 1779. The area of Calais was designated as Township No. 5 within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1789. During this era, both Calais and St. Stephen, on the east side of the river, continued to develop. In 1806, Township No. 5 was designated as the Town of Calais.

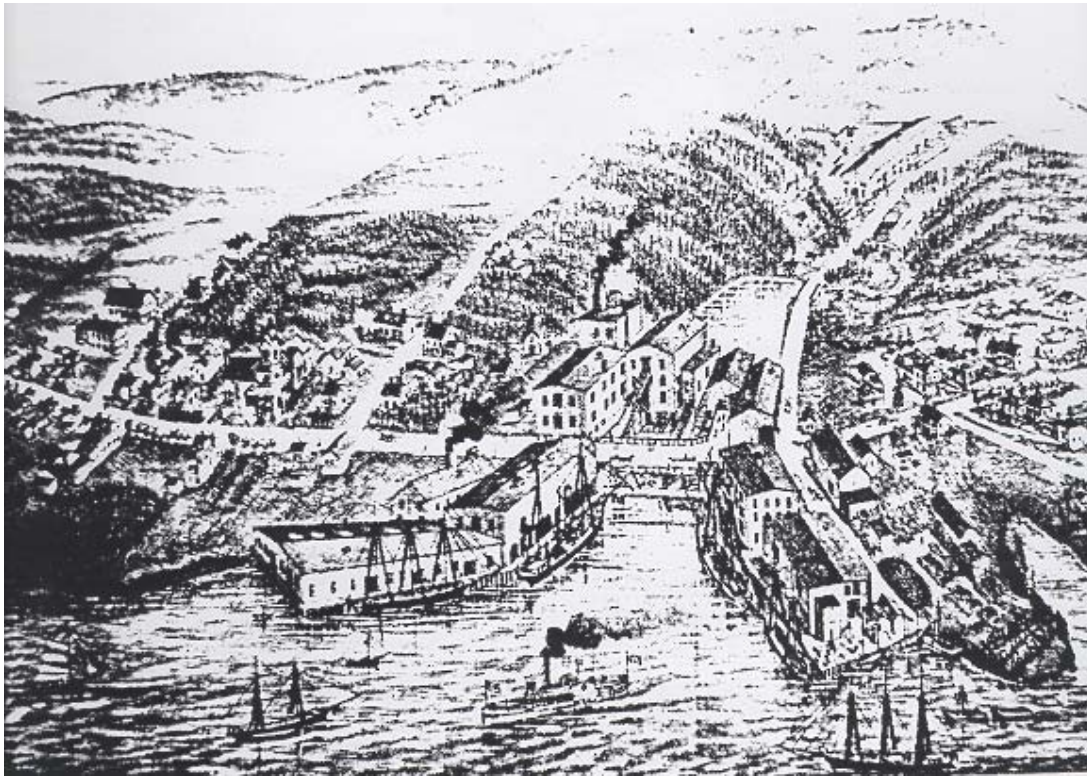
During this era, Saint Croix Island (then commonly known as Docea's and then Dochet Island) played a role in determining the boundary between the United States and British North America (later to become Canada). In 1797, the previous location of the Sieur de Mons Saint Croix settlement was used as a marker to determine the boundary.

However, during the later half of the 18th century, there is no record of permanent settlement on the island. During the War of 1812, the island was reportedly used as a neutral meeting site and called "Neutral Island." Also during this time, it is believed the island was used as a smuggling base, as trade was prohibited during the war (information in this section is documented in the SACR GMP, 1998).

1820 - 1926: Red Beach Industrial Growth

During the 19th century, the towns of Calais and St. Stephen saw rapid development while the island also experienced continued use. In the mid-19th century, the Red Beach Cove area of Calais developed into an industrial center with a plaster mill, a granite polishing mill, and substantial ship docking facilities. During this time of industrial development, other commercial structures and residences were constructed in Red Beach, including the existing McGlashan-Nickerson (c1883) and Pettegrove-Livingstone (c1854) houses (NRHP, 1990 & 1994).

Red Beach and Calais became one of the major granite producing regions of Maine. However, the industrial base began to disappear and granite production slowed in the early 20th century. The granite plant closed in 1926 when a fire destroyed the entire waterfront industrial complex that surrounded Red Beach Cove. Along with the granite manufacturing complex the plaster mill and shipping wharves of the cove were also destroyed.



Red Beach Cove industrial complex, circa 1881 (photocopy, Acadia NP's William Otis Sawtelle Collections and Research Center).

1820 - 1968: Saint Croix Light Station and National Monument Designation

With the 19th century and extensive local development, Saint Croix Island, still referred to as Dochet Island, once again saw permanent settlement. In the early 19th century, John Hilliker and his wife lived on the island. Although they never owned the island, they are reputedly buried there. In 1820, John Brewe of Robbinston, Maine, is noted as owning the island. The Hillikers may have been his tenants. When Brewer sold the island to his brother Stephen Brewer in 1826, a farmhouse, barn, wharf, and other outbuildings were recorded to exist. Another family, the Mingos, occupied the island sometime during 1830 and 1855. Ruins of the 1604 settlement are said to have been visible during this time. Stephen

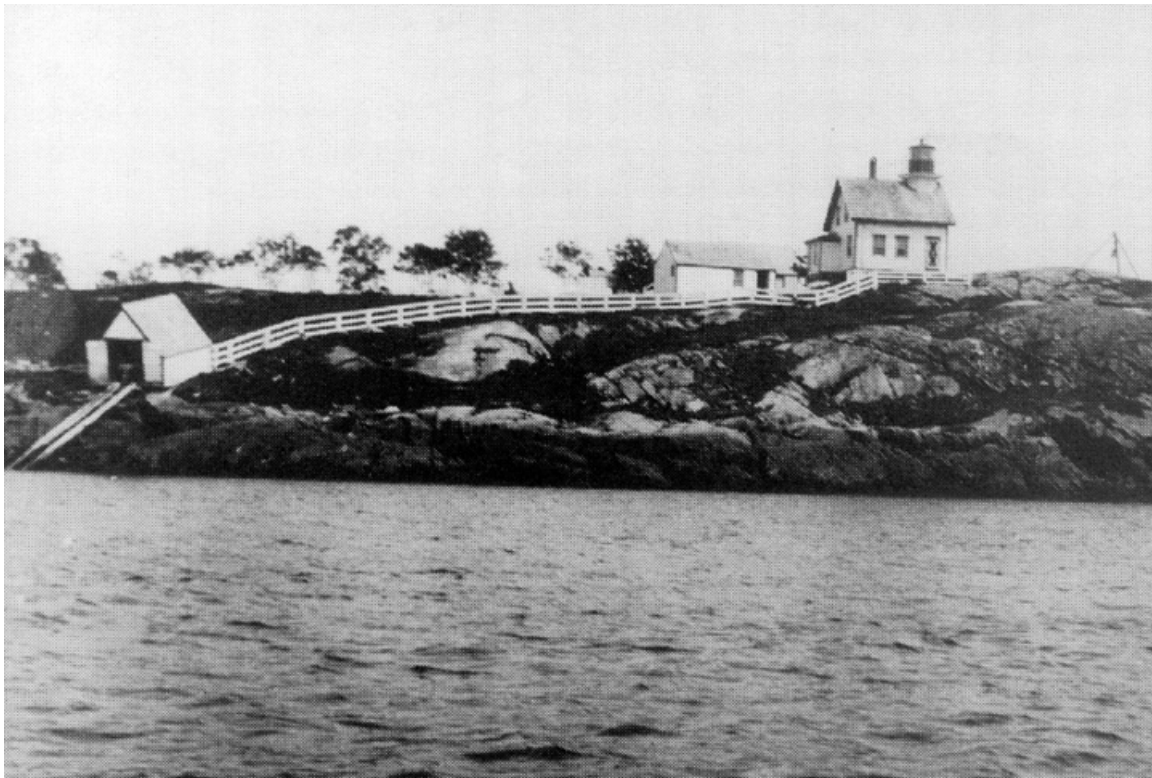
Brewer died in 1855 leaving the island to his heirs (information in this section is documented in the SACR GMP, 1998).

Due to the industrial development in the Saint Croix Valley at this time, shipping greatly increased in the river. For this reason, the United States government acquired the northern portion of the island from the Brewer heirs in 1856 to construct a light station. The Saint Croix Light Station was constructed on the island that same year, establishing the presence of a navigational beacon that continues to operate today. The station consisted of a small wood-frame house with a basement and the light tower on one end and also a small barn. At some point between 1856 and 1865, the island experienced some use as a sand quarry. Charles H. Newton, Joseph A. Lee, Herbert Barnard, and Benjamin F. Kelly purchased the southern portion of the island in 1869. These men and their families retained that portion of the property until 1967.

The use of the island as a light station has been interrupted for only one ten year span, from 1859-1869. Although the light station did not function during this period, the island may still have been inhabited. In 1885 a boat house was added to the light station and in 1906 an oil house was constructed.

In 1904, ceremonies were held on the island in celebration of the 300th anniversary of the 1604 settlement. Several thousand people attended the celebration, U.S., French, and British war ships anchored off the island's north end, and a memorial plaque was placed within a large stone at the north end of the island.

In 1949, Congress authorized Saint Croix Island be dedicated as a National Monument. By 1968, the National Park Service had acquired the entire island from the U.S. Coast Guard and private owners. Saint Croix Island was formally dedicated as a National Monument on June 30, 1968 (all information in this section is documented in the SACR GMP, 1998).



U.S. Coast Guard Light Station, Saint Croix Island, early 1900s (SACR GMP, 1998).

1949 - Present: National Park Service

While the U.S. Government's involvement with Saint Croix Island began in 1856 with the establishment of the light station, official efforts to memorialize the island (and the 1604 French settlement) or to establish any type of a national park on the island were first realized in 1949. The National Monument was authorized in 1949 while under the ownership of the U.S. Coast Guard and private individuals. Over the next 18 years the NPS acquired ownership of all of the island's land tracts. In 1968 the island was officially designated Saint Croix Island National Monument, and redesignated Saint Croix Island International Historic Site in 1984.

After the authorization by the U.S. Government to establish the site as a National Monument, the NPS began acquiring the land. In 1950, the U.S Coast Guard transferred all of its island holdings except 1.21 acres to the NPS. In 1957, a new, cubular light tower was constructed and the light house was closed. The final 1.21 acres were transferred in 1958 and the NPS issued a special use permit to the Coast Guard to continue its operation of the light station. The three parcels that comprise tract 01-102 on the mainland and island were donated to the NPS in 1968 by the Parker family.

In the years following the initial NPS acquisition, several archeological investigations took place on the island, beginning in 1950 followed by further investigation in 1968 and 1969. Additional archeological investigation, by means of visual assessment was conducted in 1976 on the mainland tract. The most recent archeological investigation, in preparation for the redevelopment of tract 01-102, was completed in 1998 with a walk over of tracts 01-102 and 01-105 and limited test pits on tract 01-102.

In 1976, a fire destroyed the light house, barn, and bell tower, leaving only the boat house and oil house extant. Today, the U.S. Coast Guard maintains a solar-powered navigational beacon atop a 45-foot

metal tower at the center of the island. The tower is surrounded by a chain-link fence. The NPS also maintains a stairway leading from the beach to the upper plateau and a small maintenance shed near the boat house. No utilities exist on the island (SACR GMP, 1998).

On the mainland parcel, several contemporary facilities have been added to accommodate visitor and staff needs. A maintenance shed was added in 1978. The viewing/interpretive pavilion was constructed in 1981. The entry road, parking area, and boat ramp were reconstructed or added in 1982 and the park sign along Route 1 was added in 1982. A single vault toilet was added in 1993 (ACAD staff, 1999 and SACR GMP, 1998). Parcel 01-105, a .25-acre residential lot containing the Robb house (c1865), was purchased by the NPS in 1998, and the McGlashan-Nickerson House (Parcel 01-104) was purchased by the NPS in 2000.

The NPS completed a General Management Plan in October 1998 for Saint Croix Island IHS that will direct its management for many years into the future. In terms of the park's landscape resources, the plan calls for a landscape treatment of preservation for the island itself, protecting those characteristics and features that contribute to the island's historic significance (to 1604) and also limiting future changes and development. In regards to the mainland parcels, the plan implies preservation of any existing landscape resources that may relate to the site's significance while allowing for improvements to the site to enable visitor access and interpretation.



Saint Croix Island coast (OCLP, 1998)



Aerial view of Saint Croix Island (The Beaver, 1978)

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

Saint Croix Island International Historic Site has several characteristics that help to define the landscape during its various periods of history. Natural systems and features, land use, topography, vegetation, views and vistas, buildings and structures, and archeological sites are all characteristics important to the park's historic and existing landscape.

The description of these characteristics, over the following pages, provides the basis for the evaluation of integrity as stated below. For the island portion of the park, features associated with natural systems and features, topography, vegetation, views and vistas, and archeological sites contribute to the island's significance as the site of the 1604-05 settlement (these features are described in the following sections). The current land use and buildings and structures do not contribute, and in fact detract from the island's significance relating to the 1604-05 settlement. For the mainland portion of the park, only limited aspects of the natural systems and features and possibly yet undocumented archeological resources can be considered contributing to the landscape's significance as the site of the 1604-05 settlement (see supplemental information section for definitions of the "landscape characteristics" used to describe the landscape).

The historical integrity of the landscape is evaluated according to the guidelines developed for use by the National Register of Historic Places. The process used by the National Register evaluates a resource's integrity based on the existence or condition of seven "aspects of integrity." The seven aspects of integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association (National Register Bulletin #15, see supplemental information section for a definition of the seven aspects of integrity).

Integrity to the 1604-05 Settlement:

The significance of Saint Croix Island International Historic Site is the island's association with the 1604 French settlement on the island and mainland portions of the current park lands. Each aspect of integrity is applied to both the island and mainland portion of the park. This will provide an overall assessment of the site's landscape integrity for each of these two land areas in relation to its primary significance as the site of the 1604 settlement.

Location:

As the actual site of the 1604 French settlement, the island and the mainland demonstrate high integrity of location.

Design:

The island, as the site of the settlement itself, and the mainland, as the site of some of the settlement's agricultural areas, retains no integrity of design. No above ground features remain to reflect the design, plan, or layout of any of the features or activities that occurred during the settlement. While many aspects of this landscape that affected the design do remain, no elements of the actual design are evident.

Setting:

The historical setting of Saint Croix Island including the associated mainland was that of a natural, undeveloped, wooded river corridor. While the overall character of that corridor has changed somewhat, the setting of the mainland and island have each taken different paths. Due to development, the setting of the mainland is very different than what would have existed in 1604-1605 and it retains no integrity of

setting. The island, however, does retain integrity of setting. The island, while it has seen development, still retains an overall natural and undeveloped character, as found by the settlers when they landed there in 1604. In addition, the island continues to retain its relationship to the surrounding river and the mainland. Views to and from the island should be protected to maintain this relationship and the historic site's historic character.

Feeling:

Unlike setting, the island retains limited integrity of feeling. While setting relies heavily on a landscape's relation to its surroundings, feeling relates more to the actual landscape itself. In the case of both the island and the mainland, the lack of any visible historic features of the 1604 settlement results in limited integrity of feeling. However, it is not uncommon for visitors, particularly of French descent, to have a strong emotional response to merely setting foot on the island. The area of the graveyard on the southern end of the island often evokes strong feelings. While no visible remains exist, the mostly undeveloped character of the island does contribute to this feeling.

Workmanship and Materials:

The lack of any constructed features from the settlement (with the exception of what archeological features may exist) results in a lack of any integrity of both workmanship and materials for both the island and mainland.

Association:

While the settlement itself is no longer present, the somewhat natural and undeveloped historic character of the island exists, providing the setting for which the settlers desired this location. The presence of these aspects provides for a limited sense of integrity of association for the island. The level of association for the island would be higher if visible evidence of the settlement remained. Unlike the island, the mainland has a much more developed character today. The existence of the neighboring properties, adjacent roads and other contemporary features result in no integrity of association for the mainland.

Overall Integrity to 1604-05

Island:

The island portion of Saint Croix Island retains integrity in only three of the seven aspects: location, setting, and association. However, based on the Analysis and Evaluation section, this CLI finds that the Saint Croix cultural landscape contributes to the property's overall integrity even though it has undergone considerable change since the end of the period of significance in 1605. Those landscape characteristics and features that do remain from the historic period retain integrity and should be preserved. They include the archeological sites, topography, vegetation, natural systems and features, and views and vistas.

Mainland:

The mainland portion of Saint Croix retains integrity of location only, resulting in an assessment of no landscape integrity to the 1604-05 settlement.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Archeological Sites

Due to the rich history of Saint Croix Island and the associated mainland, a variety of archeological resources exist within the park. A substantial amount of archeological investigation has taken place on

park land, resulting in the documentation of many archeological resources and historic features. Identified archeological resources on the island and the mainland are varied and include remnants of pre-settlement Native American occupation, 1604 settlement evidence, remains of the later industrial development, residential uses and the light station.

The earliest documented investigations took place in 1797, by Robert Pagan and Thomas Wright, to verify Saint Croix Island was in fact the location of the 1604 French settlement (SACR GMP, 1998). Additional investigations took place in 1950 when Wendell S. Hadlock located various features including stone foundation walls, fireplaces, and individual artifacts, mostly in the northern portion of the island. In 1968 and 1969 Jacob W. Gruber located additional settlement remains and strengthened earlier assumptions that substantial attrition and damage had already been afflicted on the settlements remains. The Gruber research did confirm some building locations and also the location of 23 graves within the cemetery. In 1976 L.L. Loendorf conducted a visual archeological reconnaissance survey of the cove and upland mainland tracts (SACR GMP, 1998).

The compilation of archeological investigation has resulted in locating and documenting pre-settlement Native American artifacts, remnants of the 1604 settlement and evidence of the later uses. In addition to these positive findings, much evidence of damage to the archeological resources, the result of quarrying, landscaping, looting, and natural erosion, was also found.

The most comprehensive look at the archeological resources of the park comes from the "Archeological Overview and Assessment of the Saint Croix Island International Historic Site, Calais, Maine" (Johnson, 1996). This assessment documents the island's known archeological resources and areas where potential resources likely exist. These include:

- 1.) the burials at the south end of the island,
- 2.) the area surrounding the excavated portion of the cemetery, which may contain additional graves,
- 3.) the area north and west of the excavated portion of the Native American site at the south end of the island, which may contain additional Native materials,
- 4.) the storehouse and possibly the de Monts' house floor excavated by the 1968-69 investigations,
- 5.) the areas to the west and south of the excavated portions of the settlement area, which may contain additional remains associated with the settlement,
- 6.) the area north and east of the cemetery, which contains nineteenth-century farm outbuilding remnants, the Hilliker graves and potentially other features.

Documented archeological resources that contribute to the island's primary significance (1604) include the cemetery and area surrounding it, the area of the settlement's storehouse and de Monts' house and possibly the areas west and south of the excavated settlement area.

The mainland tracts also have archeological potential that has been described but not completely evaluated. A walk over reconnaissance of tracts 01-102 and 01-105 was completed in 1998 by Rebecca Cole-Will of the Abbe Museum. The walk over and two test pits on tract 01-102 and walk over on tract 01-105 showed that the proposed overlook development project (SACR 001) would not effect archeological resources on those tracts. Additional archeological investigation was completed in 2002 that included subsurface testing.

The possible existence of additional archeological resources on both the island and mainland tracts does remain. Despite the substantial damage done to these resources throughout the site's rich history, it is clear that the archeological resources of this park retain a rather significant amount of information

regarding the development of this site and the various uses it has experienced. As recommended by each archeologist that has investigated the site to date, any ground disturbing activities in the park should be accompanied by archeological investigations.

In June 2003 the remains of the Frenchmen who had been removed in the earlier archeological study by Gruber in 1969 were re-interred on Saint Croix Island. The remains, likely the earliest European human remains in the northeastern United States, were returned to Acadia NP in 1995 with the decision to return them to the original burial sites being made in 2002.



Archeological dig conducted on Saint Croix Island, 1969 (The Beaver, 1978).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Archeological Sites	Contributing			

Buildings And Structures

The buildings and structures of Saint Croix Island and the associated mainland of the park have changed drastically since the 1604 French settlement. No above ground evidence of the settlement's buildings or structures is extant today. However, remnants of later activities and uses of both the island and the mainland do exist. These remnants include archeological resources associated with lost structures, above ground remains, and even several extant buildings.

As a result of the 1604 settlement development, approximately 19 buildings were constructed in a cluster, surrounding a common open space or plaza. These structures ranged from a store house, to a kitchen, to various residential buildings. The nature of these buildings remains a matter of debate, but it is believed that some were probably constructed of materials brought from France including bricks, wood timbers, doors and glass windows. Bricks having a French origin were located on the island during archeological digs (SACR GMP, 1998). Other structures may have been simple huts constructed from locally available materials. Regardless of the origin of the materials, it seems that at least some of the structures were well made. During the 1604 settlement, the mainland was not nearly as developed and contained only minor shelters or huts related to the agricultural activities of the settlers (SACR GMP, 1998, p14-15).

In 1605, when the settlement was moved to Port Royal, the French disassembled many of the buildings and took the materials along, but several buildings were left behind. The remaining structures apparently existed for years after the French moved the settlement. Later visitors to the island noted the existence of buildings and it is presumed that they were even reused by these later inhabitants. Which buildings remained and their locations has not been documented (SACR GP, 1998, p15).

During the nearly 400 years since the French settlement, the island has contained many different buildings and structures associated with its varied uses. While archeological evidence of many of these structures may exist, above ground remains and actual extant buildings are few. In 1976, a fire destroyed the light station's light house, barn, and bell tower. At that time the light station structures were all that existed on the island. Foundations of the light house, barn and bell tower are extant. Today, the 1885 boat house stands as the only historic structure on the island. Two contemporary structures, a small NPS shed adjacent to the boat house and a centrally located steel navigation beacon tower also stand on the island.

In the years following the settlement, the mainland portion of the park experienced a much more vigorous development as a major industrial complex surrounded by commercial and residential development to support the industry. The center of the industrial development occurred at the banks of the Red Beach Cove, where Beaver Brook flowed into the St Croix River. These two banks were densely developed with structures of a plaster mill, granite polishing factory and extensive shipping wharves. The area surrounding this complex became developed with residential buildings to support the industrial activity. A fire destroyed the entire industrial complex and shipping wharves in 1926. The complex was never rebuilt, leaving only the surrounding residential structures.

Today, several structures exist within the authorized park boundary. On park land, the NPS has constructed a viewing pavilion, maintenance shed, and an open-pit toilet. All three of these structures are contemporary and have no historical significance. Structural remains of the extensive docking wharves on both sides of the cove are extant. While certainly not completely intact, an extensive system of timbers used to dock the ships, and protect them against the changing tides, are clearly evident. While these features appear to be a rather unique and an interesting feature of the cove, they are

generally considered a common element of the docking systems used along the river's banks and along the coast of Maine. They do not contribute to the documented historical significance of the park.

Two single-family residential lots, located on the mainland, contain buildings including the the circa 1865 Robb house (parcel 01-105) and the McGlashan-Nickerson House (parcel 01-104), constructed circa 1883, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a locally significant building for its architectural qualities.

Not on park owned land, but within the authorized boundary of the park, is a single-family residential lot, also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Pettegrove-Livingstone property (currently the Livingstone property) is significant as a historic district for both architecture and landscape architecture. It includes both the main house, carriage barn, and landscape, constructed circa 1854. The significance of this property (and the McGlashan-Nickerson House) is not related to the island or the primary significance of the park, but they are locally significant properties and should be considered significant cultural resources.

The buildings and structures of the island and the mainland existing today do not reflect the character of the 1604 settlement. The non-historic park structures (shed, toilet, pavilion) on the cove tract are contemporary additions to accommodate park needs. The timber remnants of the cove's docking system contribute to the historic character of the land associated with the 19th- and 20th-century industrial use. However, they are the only visible remains of that industry on the park lands and represent only a very minor feature of that era. The contemporary structures on the island (shed and radio/light tower) have no relation to the island's significance and are not considered contributing features and in fact detract from the historic character. The GMP calls for removal of the radio/navigational tower when possible. The boat house does not contribute to the island's significance associated with the 1604 settlement, although it has been determined to be a significant historic structure due to its architecture. In general, all of the structures currently extant on the island can be considered to detract from the island's primary significance and inhibit the park's ability to interpret the island as the location of the 1604 settlement.



Maintenance shed, mainland (OCLP, 1998)



McGlashan-Nickerson House, mainland (OCLP, 1998)



Pavillion, mainland (OCLP, 1998).



Radio tower/navigation beacon, island (OCLP, 1998)



Restroom, mainland (OCLP, 1998)



Pettegrove-Livingstone house, mainland (OCLP, 1998).



Robb House, mainland (OCLP, 1998)



Boat house, island (OCLP, 1998).



Dock system remnants, mainland (OCLP, 1998)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Boat House	Contributing	Boat House	005437	ST.CROX5
Maintenance Shed, mainland	Non-Contributing			
Memorial Tablet	Non-Contributing	Memorial Tablet	041380	ST.CROX9
National Park Service Shed, island	Non-Contributing			
Radio Tower/Navigation Beacon	Non-Contributing			
Restroom, mainland	Non-Contributing			
Viewing Pavillion, mainland	Non-Contributing			

Land Use

The land use of the area that makes up Saint Croix Island International Historic Site has gone through many changes throughout its historical development. At the time of the 1604 French settlement, the organization of the island and the mainland area were very different from one another, but certainly related. While the island was developed as the actual settlement with a somewhat fortified cluster of residential and support structures, the mainland was presumably less developed and served as an agricultural support area for the settlement.

As a result of the 1604 settlement, the island developed as a small village, with a central plaza area, at the northern end of the island. Agricultural gardens were developed in the central portion of the island and the southern area seems to have remained wooded. The entire development was located on the island's plateau.

The mainland area was developed with agricultural fields and gardens. It is believed that the island's sandy soil conditions did not provide the best growing conditions, encouraging the settlers to look to the mainland for additional agricultural activity. Simple huts or shelters were also constructed on the mainland, most likely for purposes of maintaining the agricultural activities there.

After the departure of the settlement inhabitants in 1605, the connection between the mainland and the island was lost and use of each no longer created an association with the two land areas. Uses of the island ranged from simple residential, to a fishing outpost, sand quarry, and light station. The major use of the mainland area became industrial and residential with very dense development. The mainland area surrounding the Red Beach Cove became densely developed around an industrial complex on the banks of the cove. The Red Beach Plaster Company and Maine Red Granite Company along with extensive shipping facilities occupied the banks until the 1920s.

At the time the NPS became involved in what are now the current park lands (in the mid-20th century) the island contained the light station and some rural residential use. At that time, the mainland had rural residential use, with the industrial development virtually gone.

Today, the island serves as a public park and is undeveloped, containing only a few structures associated with the light station. A contemporary radio/light tower still functions on the island, but its operation no longer requires the station to be manned. The other structures on the island are not related to the tower's operation.

The mainland serves park functions as the visitor contact point with an observation pavilion and restroom. Adjacent land, within the authorized park boundary, has rural residential development, containing two single-family houses, both listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Overall, the current land use of neither the island or the mainland reflect the historic land use present during the 1604 settlement.

Natural Systems And Features

The natural systems and features of the park, both island and mainland, are somewhat similar today as they are presumed to have existed during the 1604 French settlement. While much development has taken place on both areas, particularly the mainland, much of that development no longer exists, and the natural systems and features of these coastal lands have been allowed to revert, somewhat, to their pre-settlement 1604 condition.

When the settlement was first established, both the mainland and island were undeveloped, wooded coastal lands. The mainland was characterized by a rocky coast, with an outlet for Beaver Brook, and a drastically fluctuating water level with the changes in the tide. Above the rocky coastline was a wooded slope rising away from the water's edge. The flatter, coastal edge of this slope is where the settlers apparently cleared land and developed some type of gardens or agricultural fields.

After the French abandoned the settlement, the mainland tract experienced substantial development as two major industries grew along the banks of the Red Beach Cove. During this development, Beaver Brook was dammed in several locations to make use of its water power. While the spillway of the creek remains controlled, the industrial activity of Red Beach Cove no longer exists and the shores have once again began to revert to a more natural, or at least undeveloped, state. While very different from the appearance during the high industrial use, the Red Beach Cove tract does still exhibit landscape changes as the result of development. Route 1 extends along the western edge of the tract, crossing the creek's spillway where it empties into Red Beach Cove. In addition, limited development has taken place on the tract to accommodate visitor access and a rudimentary boat landing.

The island had a combination of beach and rock shores with several small outcroppings on the northern and southern ends. Historically, these wooded outcrops were part of the island. However, erosion has caused them to become detached outcrops during high tide today. The island's steep shores rose to a sandy, wooded plateau. Within this wooded plateau is the location where the French established their small village settlement. While the settlement probably caused the majority of the island to be cleared, it is likely that the edges (and steep shores) of the island may have remained somewhat wooded.

Since the French settlement in 1604, development on the island has never been as dense and has steadily decreased. Today, remnants of the light station exist and a contemporary navigation beacon stands at the center. The central portion of the plateau is currently maintained in an open meadow fashion, but the island shores and edges of the plateau are wooded, leaving the island with a more natural, undeveloped appearance than it has had since the settlement was first established. The majority of the island continues to be surrounded by granite rock beaches and some sand/silt sedimentation with the coming and going of the tide.

While the mainland and the island have experienced development and changes that have altered their natural characteristics, the current use and management of the land as a park has at least allowed the shorelines to become more natural in appearance. The shores of both the mainland and the island have once again become somewhat wooded and show little evidence of human development. The natural appearing vegetation of these lands was a major character-defining aspect at the time of the settlement and remains important today. The natural appearing shorelines greatly contribute to the park's ability to interpret the island's significance. The current state of the natural systems and features of both the island and mainland somewhat reflect the character during the 1604 settlement. However, built structures and other development, particularly on the mainland, negatively impact that character.

In general, the natural characteristic that contributes to the island's primary significance is the somewhat natural, or at least undeveloped appearance of the shorelines of both the island and the mainland. In addition, the island, although the upper plateau is maintained as a meadow, does have a fairly undeveloped appearance. Clearly, the primary period of significance is the time of the settlement, as opposed to previous to it. However, the more natural appearance of these two parcels, particularly along the shores, which give the undeveloped scene the settlers found on arrival is important to interpreting the story of the settlement. In addition, it is likely that even as the settlement was developed, the steep shoreline areas of both the island and mainland, remained somewhat natural and definitely less developed than other areas of the island in particular. Negative impacts on the island's primary significance are the built features from later occupation. They include the navigation tower and boat house.



Rocky shoreline and vegetation of Saint Croix Island (OCLP, 1998).

Topography

Historically, the topography of the mainland portion of the park was that of a gentle slope rising up from the steep and rocky river shore. The island topography was that of a gently rolling plateau set high above its rock and beach shores. The topography of the mainland tract has changed since the 1604 settlement, but the island topography is probably very similar to its appearance during the settlement.

The topography of the Red Beach Cove tract, or mainland tract, steadily rises approximately 65 feet from the cove's rocky shore up to U.S. Highway Route 1. The landform of the cove tract has been altered in several instances. The installation of Route 1 and its bridge over the creek have caused alterations to the tracts landform, as have the installation of the park's entry drive and boat ramp. However, the alterations came in the wake of the disappearance of the substantial industrial complex that once occupied the cove's banks. Presumably, any minor alterations occurring to the site's landform today would pale in comparison to the development effects the site has experienced over the past century.

Park development overlaid onto the current landform includes the entry drive extending from Saint Croix Drive at a ten percent slope down to the boat ramp. The property drops off steeply from the driveway to the spillway inlet, and on the opposite side of the drive a plateau contains the NPS buildings and interpretive area. The property slopes up steeply from the maintenance shed to Saint Croix Drive. A rock shoreline edges the entire property. The viewing pavilion is set on a level plateau ten feet above the drive with a gentle slope back up to the restroom and maintenance shed.

While the topography of the mainland--a steep rocky shore reaching a gently rising slope--retains its overall historic form in a very general sense (similar to its 1604 appearance), development that has taken place since 1604 has altered nearly all of the landform in some fashion during the past 400 years. The only remaining characteristics of the topography that can be considered important to the historic character are the steep and rocky slope edging the mainland's shore, and the gently rising slope stretching from the shore to the edge of the road.

Saint Croix Island's topography consists of a gently rolling plateau set approximately forty feet above sea level. The edges of the plateau drop steeply to the rock and beach coast. The water level changes drastically with changes in tide with the island's beaches and shore lines becoming submerged at high tide. When the tide is low two knolls, outcroppings of rocks and vegetation, adjoin with the main part of the island with sand bridges.

Aside from the effects of erosion, the topography of the island remains similar to its appearance during the 1604 settlement and continues to represent its historic character to that time. Erosion continues to reduce the island's land mass. In particular, the connection between the island and the two southern knolls is now submerged at high tide. It should also be noted that the island experienced sand mining for some time in the 19th century, possibly altering the topography. The historic character of the topography is defined by two major aspects of the island. First, the steep shoreline, a combination of rocky slopes and beach, continues to surround the island. Second, the gently rolling plateau atop the island also remains intact.



Upper plateau, Saint Croix Island (OCLP, 1998).



Land bridge, Saint Croix Island southern end (OCLP, 1998)



Creek outlet, spillway and rocky shore, mainland tract, Saint Croix Island HIS (OCLP, 1998)

Vegetation

At the time the 1604 settlement was established, both the mainland and island were most likely densely forested. It is likely they contained a birch, fir, maple, and linden mixture as is common in the area today. Due to the park's current development and maintenance practices on both the mainland and the island, vegetation is a combination of successional woodlands, planted vegetation, and maintained lawn and meadow areas.

During the time of the French settlement, the mainland probably consisted of agricultural vegetation with successional woodland growth surrounding it. It is believed that the settlers planted crops and vegetable gardens on the shores of the mainland.

The majority of the island was cleared during the settlement, presumably to allow for construction of the settlement and to provide construction materials, resulting in the removal of a good portion, if not all, of the island's natural woodland. During the settlement, documented vegetation on the island included gardens, presumably vegetable and crops, and possibly remnants of the island's woodlands. Champlain's map illustrates the existence of several large trees surrounding the settlement as well as a grove or orchard on the southern end. The map also illustrates a centrally located garden, as large as the settlement compound itself.

Today, the mainland vegetation consists of a combination of successional growth woodland and maintained grass lawn areas at the park's entry. The neighboring properties, within the park boundaries, also include some wooded areas but consist largely of maintained lawns, gardens, an orchard, and meadows. The area surrounding the Pettegrove-Livingstone House remains heavily wooded, particularly along its shore. The areas adjacent to the park, which contain rural residential land, also include substantial amounts of woodland, but potato fields and wild blueberries are common. The surrounding land adds to the rural residential and agricultural character of the area giving it the appearance of a subsistence farming community.

The current vegetation of Saint Croix Island does somewhat reflect its appearance during the 1604 settlement. The central area of the island is mostly open, representing the area that would have been cleared for the settlement and its gardens. The edges of the island's plateau are wooded, as may have been the case during the settlement. The existing wooded land along the edges may be more dense than it was historically. However, it has an important current function to stabilize the island's banks. The existing woodland growth of the island consists mostly of a fir and birch mixture and the central open area is maintained as a grassy meadow. Within this meadow are a few large maple and Norway spruce (*Picea abies*).

In general, the existing vegetation of the mainland does not reflect its historic appearance or character of the 1604 settlement. The island vegetation, however, does reflect a character that is believed to be similar to that of the settlement era. Missing today from the island's settlement vegetation would be the centrally located gardens and crops, and possibly an orchard or woodland on the island's southern end. However, the vegetated shoreline is likely to have existed during the settlement.



Saint Croix Island upper plateau, open meadow and edge vegetation (OCLP, 1998).



Shoreline and vegetation of Saint Croix mainland (OCLP, 1998)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Woodlands	Contributing			

Views And Vistas

Views of the island possess a similar quality today compared with what is presumed to have existed in 1604 when the French arrived and settled the island. Views from the island, though affected by the limited development that exists on the mainland, should continue to be protected and maintained.

When the settlement was first established, both the mainland and island were undeveloped. Views of the island and mainland as the French approached would have consisted of rocky coastlines, sandy beaches, and forested upland areas where trees rose away from the river's edge. Views from the island would only have been possible at the forest's edge and along the immediate coastline.

In 1605, just prior to the abandonment of the settlement, the views of the island from specific points on the water and mainland would have changed due to the elimination of some forested areas, and the addition of buildings, structures, and agricultural crops. Some views from the island to the mainland would have opened up to include the agricultural fields associated with the settlement but located on the mainland surrounded by rocky and sandy coastlines and forested uplands. It's impossible to know what the exact viewsheds were, but views to and from the island clearly would have existed for the settlers.

Following the end of the period of significance related to the French settlement, development of the island has never been as dense. The only major documented development of the island occurred when the light station was built and many of those structures burned in 1976. Remnants of that light station and a contemporary navigational beacon exist, but these don't reflect the character of the landscape in place in 1605. However, other landscape characteristics and features in place at the end of the period of significance still remain and evoke the natural undeveloped appearance of the historic setting. The central portion of the plateau is maintained as a meadow, reflecting the settlement's clearing; rocky and sandy coastlines and wooded uplands reflect the island's natural undeveloped character. In addition, the lack of large lighting fixtures allows for the preservation of the evening's historic dark character.

On the mainland development has been more active since 1605, especially during the heightened period of industrial activity of Red Beach Cove. Views of the mainland from the island during this industrial period would have been dramatically different compared with the period of significance and also with the views seen today.

While development along the mainland still exists, it is more limited than during the industrial period. Many shorelines have reverted or been restored to their more natural appearance, and now exhibit little evidence of human development. Of those few instances where modern development can be seen from the island, it is mostly rural residential in character, of a small scale and at a low density. In fact, much of the contemporary development is now hidden by woodland vegetation, which greatly protects the views from the island, both day and night, thereby preserving the character of the Saint Croix International Historic Site.

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s):	de Mons Island Dochet Island Ile-Sainte-Croix Muttoneguis (variously written) Neutral Island Saint Croix Island National Monument
Current Name(s):	Saint Croix Island International Historic Site
Management Unit:	
Tract Numbers:	NPS owned: 01-101, 01-102 (three parcels), 01-104, and 01-105. Non-NPS owned: 01-103 and 01-106 (within park authorized boundary).
State and County:	Washington County, ME
Size (acres):	22.45

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
				19	646910	4998920
				19	646910	4998420
				19	646610	4998420
				19	646610	4998920

GIS File Name:

GIS File Description:

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Entered -- Undocumented

Explanatory Narrative:

As a national monument, Saint Croix was automatically listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 (National Historic Preservation Act of 1966). While a nomination form for the park was drafted in 1983 it was never completed or submitted to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC). A form meeting current standards should be completed to address all potential periods of significance appropriate to the park. In addition, comprehensive information regarding the landscape should be added identifying what features of the landscape contribute to that significance.

In 1975, a National Register nomination form for the St. Croix River Light Station was drafted. It was submitted to the MHPC and NRHP but never approved (NRHP, 1976). The premise of this

nomination was based in part on the fact that the station was one of the few remaining intact light station complexes in the National Park system. The station was mostly destroyed by a fire later that same year. Nominating a resource within a national historical area by its own nomination form is no longer accepted NPS policy. All resources must be nominated under the blanket of a park-wide nomination.

NRIS Information:

NRIS Number:	66000932
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Name In National Register:	St. Croix Island International Historic Site
Other Names In National Register:	St. Croix Island National Monument; St. Croix Island National Monument

National Register Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI finds that the Saint Croix landscape is historically significant under the theme of exploration and settlement as the site of the first attempt at permanent settlement by the French in America, preceeding other longer lasting settlements at Jamestown and Plymouth. While the Saint Croix Island International Historic Site is a contributing resource and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the overall landscape associated with Saint Croix does not retain integrity due to the great amount of change since the period of significance associated with the settlement. However, those landscape characteristics and features that do remain including seemingly natural and undeveloped characteristics of the island such as topography and vegetation and its archeological resources, should be preserved as they contribute to the landscape's historic character.

Date of Eligibility Determination: 8/13/2004

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: International

Contributing/Individual: Individual

Significance Criteria: B -- Inventory Unit is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
D -- Inventory Unit has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1604 - 1605 AD

Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Historic Context Subtheme:	Colonial Exploration and Settlement
Historic Context Facet:	French Exploration And Settlement

Area Of Significance:

Category:	Exploration/Settlement
Priority:	1

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic

Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category:	Education
Use/Function:	Interpretive Landscape
Detailed Use/Function:	Interpretive Landscape
Type Of Use/Function:	Current
Use/Function Category:	Recreation/Culture
Use/Function:	Monument (Marker, Plaque)
Detailed Use/Function:	Monument (Marker, Plaque)
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic
Use/Function Category:	Domestic (Residential)
Use/Function:	Village Site
Detailed Use/Function:	Village Site
Type Of Use/Function:	Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Groups

Name of Peoples:	French
Type of Association:	Historic
Name of Peoples:	Native Americans
Type of Association:	Historic

Significance Description:

Throughout its history, Saint Croix Island has been home to various cultural and ethnic groups. The sociocultural groups to which Saint Croix Island IHS may be most relevant are Native Americans, specifically the Passamaquoddy and, perhaps to a lesser extent, the Maliseets; Canadians and Americans of French descent; and Americans of English, Scottish, or Irish heritage

The property contains archeological remains of Native American activities spanning several millennia. The Sieur de Mons settlement contains evidence of the brief and difficult existence of one of the founding French colonies on the North Atlantic coast. The nineteenth-century components contain evidence of the lives and pursuits of Americans pursuing a difficult life of fishing and farming in a rural setting on the margins of a thriving seaport. Later American occupants of Saint Croix Island were the lighthouse keepers and their families, who occupied the island until the mid-twentieth century. The mills and houses at Red Beach were workplace and home to many nineteenth-century immigrants from Scotland, England, and Ireland (SACR GMP, 1998). The connections between these various groups and Saint Croix Island IHS should be further researched, exploring these and other potential ethnographic associations.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Description:

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 10/1/1998

Explanatory Narrative:

Preservation and protection of the park's cultural and historic resources is called for in the park's General Management Plan (SACR GMP, 1998).

Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

Undetermined: Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/30/1999

Date Recorded: 09/30/1999

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 4/23/2004

Level Of Impact Severity: Low

Stabilization Measures:

Impact:

Type of Impact: Erosion

Internal/External: External

Description:

The island portion of the park, by its nature as an island, is vulnerable to erosion along its banks. Although the overall form of the island has been mostly retained since the 1604 settlement, erosion of the banks has and will continue to occur. The two knolls at the southern end of the island, once part of the island, are now separated during high tide.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: Interagency Agreement

Expiration Date: NA

Explanatory Narrative:

An interagency agreement between the NPS and United States Coast Guard allows the USCG access to the island to maintain and operate the navigational beacon located on the top of the island's plateau.

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Document Date: October 1, 1998

Explanatory Narrative:

The park's general management plan (Saint Croix Island International Historic Site: General Management Plan, Long-Range Interpretive Plan, Land Protection Plan, 1998) calls for the preservation of park cultural resources stating "resources associated with the 1604-05 French colonization -- are protected, restored and maintained in good condition." While not directly stating "preservation" as the prescribed landscape treatment, it is clearly the implied approach for the island. The GMP does state that preservation of the island's boat house will depend upon its eligibility for listing on the National Register followed by further management determination and that the oil house will be removed as a feature detracting from the island's interpretation.

The GMP also provides several development options providing visitor access and orientation on the mainland section of the site. All of these options preserve the existing use of the mainland as a visitor access/interpretation area with improved visitor facilities. The preferred plan calls for the preservation of mainland resources that contribute to the 1604 significance as well as those that contribute to later interpretive themes, such as the Red Beach granite quarry and plaster mill. The mainland site will focus on providing a visitor contact and interpretation area and will experience limited development to that end.

Preservation of the island resources is ongoing, but several tasks associated with the landscape must be completed before the treatment can be considered complete. Some of the more integral tasks would include removal of the oil house, stabilizing the boathouse, replacing the island's stairway, and removing the metal tower when possible.

The development options proposed for the mainland section of the park need to be studied further and a direction chosen by the park managers. The development option decided upon should appropriately consider all existing cultural resources within the park boundary including NPS owned as well as the adjacent National Register listed properties.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved Treatment Cost: \$48,200

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost:

Cost Date: September 1, 1995

Level of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description:

The LCS Approved Treatment Cost is directed at the rehabilitation of the boat house (LCS, NESO 1996). Additional costs to complete preservation treatment of the island's landscape would include removal of the oil house. Treatment costs for the mainland need to be determined when the development approach outlined in the GMP is more specifically detailed.

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost: \$5,000

Landscape Stabilization Costs:

Cost Date: September 1, 1995

Level Of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description:

The LCS Structure Stabilization Cost is the amount required to stabilize the condition of the boat house. No stabilization costs are associated with park's landscape.

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Fair

Documentation:

Document: General Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1998

Amplifying Details: Saint Croix Island International Historic Site: General Management Plan, Long-Range Interpretive Plan, Land Protection Plan

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1995

Amplifying Details: Archeological Overview and Assessment of the Saint Croix Island International Historic Site

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author:	Loendorf
Citation Title:	Cultural Resources Inventory, Mainland Area, St. Croix Island National Monument
Year of Publication:	1976
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	002641

Citation Author:	Smith, Ralph
Citation Title:	St. Croix Island
Year of Publication:	1978
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	400300
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	NPS Cultural Resources Management Studies Collection, Charlestown Navy Yard, Charlestown, MA

Citation Author:	Mohney, Kirk F. (MHPC)
Citation Title:	National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: McGlashan-Nickerson (Siske) House
Year of Publication:	1990
Source Name:	ACAD park files
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	ACAD park files and BOSO National Register files, Stewardship and Partnership Program

Citation Author: Mohny, Kirk F. (MHPC)
Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form:
Pettegrove (Livingstone) House
Year of Publication: 1994
Source Name: ACAD park files
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: ACAD park files and BOSO National Register files,
Stewardship and Partnership Program

Citation Author: NPS
Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form:
Saint Croix Island National Monument, draft
Year of Publication: 1983
Source Name: ACAD park files
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: ACAD park files and BOSO National Register files,
Stewardship and Partnership Program (draft)

Citation Title: National Register Bulletin #15
Year of Publication: 1991
Source Name: National Register of Historic Places
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: Preservation Assistance Division, National Park
Service

Citation Author: NPS, Acadia park staff
Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Inventory:
Nomination Form, St. Croix River Light Station (draft)
Year of Publication: 1976
Source Name: National Register of Historic Places
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: ACAD park files and BOSO National Register files,
Stewardship and Partnership Program

Citation Author: NPS
Citation Title: List of Classified Structures: Saint Croix Island
International Historic Site
Year of Publication: 1996
Source Name: NPS List of Classified Structures
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: LCS Files, NPS Northeast Cultural Resources Center,
Lowell, MA

Citation Author: unknown
Citation Title: <http://www.nps.gov/sacr/home.htm>
Year of Publication: 2004
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: SACR website
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Title: Boat House
Year of Publication: 1996
Source Name: Letter from Maine Historic Preservation Commission
Citation Type: Narrative

Supplemental Information

Title: Calais Historical Society

Description: Managed by Charles Brand Livingstone, the Calais Historical Society contains a substantial amount of information regarding the history of Saint Croix Island and Red Beach. The information consists of photographs and drawings as well as substantial institutional knowledge held by Charles Livingstone. The NPS should request copies of some of the historical materials held by the society and by Mr. Livingstone. Mr. Livingstone's knowledge on St. Croix Island and Red Beach should also be captured by the NPS through an oral interview process.

Title: Definitions of Seven Aspects of Integrity

Description: The following are definitions for the seven aspects of integrity as defined by National Register Bulletin 15: How To Apply the National Register Criteria For Evaluation.

Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

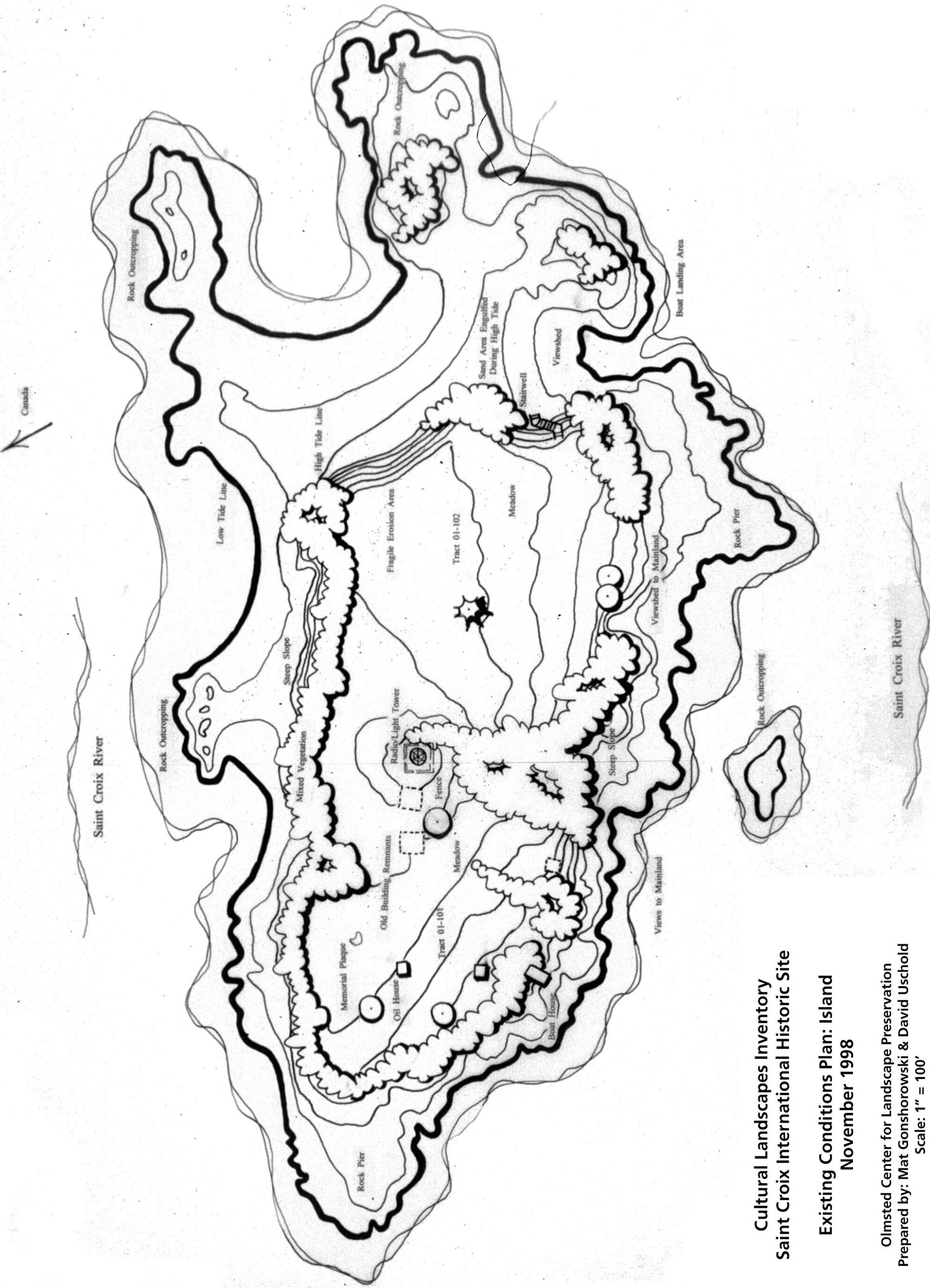
Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Title:	Landscape Characteristics Definitions
Description:	<p>The following definitions apply to those landscape characteristics used in this CLI.</p> <p>Archeological Sites The location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape, and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features.</p> <p>Buildings and Structures The elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activities that are buildings; and the functional elements constructed for other purposes than sheltering human activities are structures. Engineering systems are also structures, and mechanical engineering systems may be distinguished from structural engineering systems: mechanical engineering systems: conduct utilities within the landscape (such as power lines, hydrants, culverts) structural engineering systems: provide physical stabilization in the landscape (such as retaining walls, dikes, foundations).</p> <p>Land Use The principal activities in the landscape that have formed, shaped, or organized the landscape as a result of human interaction.</p> <p>Natural Systems and Features The natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of a landscape. The following may be included: geomorphology, geology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation.</p> <p>Topography The three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect).</p> <p>Vegetation Deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants, and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.</p>



Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Saint Croix International Historic Site

Existing Conditions Plan: Island
November 1998

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
Prepared by: Mat Gonshorowski & David Uschold
Scale: 1" = 100'

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Saint Croix International Historic Site

Existing Conditions Plan: Mainland
November 1998

Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
Prepared by: Mat Gonshorowski & David Uschold
Scale: 1" = 100'

